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WEEKLY PEOPLE



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FLASHLIGHTS

PASSING IN REVIEW MEN AND EVENTS.

The Flim-Flam of Per Capita Exposed—Tennessee's Governor Declares Property Inviolate Despite Its Harmfulness—Material Interests Work Where Philanthropy Fails.

The New Zealand Department of Labor has issued a neatly printed New Year's card with pictures of "dwellings of workers," and of workers at work at "co-operative labour." All very pretty.

A few companion pictures of New Zealand "dwellings of idlers," and of idlers co-operatively at leisure, would convey some idea, now very imperfectly conveyed, of the amount of exploitation practiced by the New Zealand co-operative idlers upon their "co-operative labourers."

Consul-General William Martin of Hankow furnishes official proof of the utter utterlessness of the Japanese. Why, they compete in China with American goods in a way that simply throws out the American product. They sell cheaper; and what is still worse, the scamps furnish better goods—even in Standard Oil line, despite its Baptist sanctimony. This adds impiousness to "treason to the flag."

People who have been sceptical about the "progress in Panama" may now rest easy. No less an authority on engineering and the kindred sciences of geology and geodesy than President-elect Taft has himself inspected the works along the Canal, and he pronounces them "good." Now get ready for some more huge appropriations and some more bond issues "to meet unforeseen contingencies."

Either Justice Harlan or Judge Wright is at fistcuffs with the Law. Justice Harlan has just written the opinion that throws the Paper Trust out of Court in the suit it brought to recover \$144,000 from the Louis Voight & Sons Company of Cincinnati for paper delivered. The principle upon which the Paper Trust was thrown out of court is that the Trust is "in restraint of trade," and, as such, is entitled only to be kicked out of Court. What about Van Cleave's Buck Stove & Range Company? What is the concern but a Trust, hence entitled to a kick from, instead of being slobbered over, with kisses by the Court?

"We're all richer than ever," is the word sent out from the United States Division of Loans and Currency, which, announcing the amount of currency in circulation on February 1 as \$3,001,312,546, computes the per capita at \$35—"the highest point ever reached in the history of the country."—Whereupon the millions in the land with not 35 cents to their names, let alone in their pockets, are afforded a fresh opportunity to see through the flim-flam of per capita. The per capita in a room, where there are 100 persons, may be \$35, and yet just 1 man of the whole lot may have \$3,500, while the remaining 99 may have just vacancy in their pockets.

Gov. Patterson of Tennessee sets up a theory of "divine right of property" as his reason to veto the bill prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicants in the State. His veto amounts to saying: "It matters not how much harm an industry may inflict upon a community, if capital is once invested in the industry, to prohibit the same is to destroy property and to violate the sense of justice." The manufacture of intoxicants may or may not be harmful. We leave that aside, so does Gov. Patterson. The principle enunciated in his veto, however, is a revamping of the "divine right of Kings." Whither are we drifting?

"Tainted money" does really seem to spread contagion. It has become a daily occurrence for some minister of the Standard Oil Baptist persuasion to be exposed of peculation. A job lot of four of them were last month exposed in Pittsburgh of having received \$100 apiece to boost the politician Magee simultaneously on a given Sunday. And now another Baptist preacher, the Rev. Henry Wilmer, with headquarters in Chicago, is convicted in Rome, Italy, of embezzling

the funds of his church, and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

The Nevada Legislature has resolved itself into a regular land-blooming sharpers' agency. Seizing upon "the threatened inroad of the Japanese" as the pretext, the legislators of Nevada adopted resolutions advertising their State as "the fourth largest State territorially in the Union," and possessed of "more vacant land for tilling and agricultural benefits than any State in the Union." That the "fourth largest State territorially" is the 52nd, or last, smallest State or territory populationally, notwithstanding its alleged primacy in point of "tilling and agricultural benefits" is a little item that the Nevada patriots forgot to mention.

"First catch your oyster," etc., is a maxim that the old women of both sexes, who are developing plans to "save the babies," have yet to grasp. These full-hearted but empty-headed folks fail to see that the birth of babies is declining. These folks, intent on "saving babies," do not perceive that the cause which prevents babies from being born inevitably makes havoc among those that are born. That cause is the declining economic security. Remove that cause and babies will not need being "saved."

Undismayed by Marx's warning that "you can not revolutionize society behind its back," and that Socialists are not made of the fly-material that is caught by taffy—undismayed by any such considerations, and driven by the banker after "circulation" (read "circulating medium") the Girard, Kan., Socialist party paper "The Socialist Woman" has decided to drop the word "Socialist" from its name, and insert in its stead the "non-irritating" word "Progressive." Henceforth the paper will be known as "The Progressive Woman." "The Progressive Woman" should fly at its masthead the motto: "We have an abiding faith in the trick."

The Los Angeles, Calif., "Common Sense," an organ of the Socialist party, is greatly exercised over the fourth proposed amendment to the city charter. The amendment, it is correctly pointed out, would have for its immediate and practical effect to exclude all parties except two leading capitalist ones. This scheme "Common Sense" inveighs against as a deep conspiracy against its party. In so doing "Common Sense" belies its name. Common sense should applaud the scheme. The scheme may, or may not be meant for a manoeuvre against the S. P. If so meant the manoeuvres are manoeuvring against themselves, and in favor of the S. P.—if the S. P. can be saved.

As a party of reform, immediate demands and such paltriness, municipal elections furnish matchless opportunities to wholly run into the ground the Socialist aspirations of the S. P. In the measure that the S. P. is barred from such reform fields its Socialist aspirations would have a chance to crystallize into Socialism; in the measure that the S. P. is afforded the opportunity to meddle with municipal pettiness, in that measure its Socialist aspirations will vanish all the more rapidly, and itself run into the ground. Those who wonder whether the clergymen, who are coming out as "Christian Socialists," are "on the level," meaning whether these clergymen are sincere in the expressed desire for Socialism, or whether theirs is but a scheme to head Socialism off and into the ground—those who are in doubt on the subject should contemplate the corse of the Rev. Frederick V. G. H. Vahey, a Methodist minister, and his wife, Maria. The two committed suicide by inhaling gas. Poverty the cause. The "Christian Socialist" ministers are "on the level." They mean well enough. What they need is to have their intelligence brought abreast of their feelings, in other words, to be taught Socialism.

The divorce suit, brought by May Blair Brokaw, against her husband, the multimillionaire W. Gould Brokaw, furnishes the first reason yet furnished upon which the millionaire's family can claim that "the family is the foundation of government." Mrs. Brokaw complained that her husband established "a system of espionage" around her. Now we know why the millionaire class look upon their "Government" and their "Family" as mutually supporting institutions. Of course, "Government by spies" must rest upon "Family by spies," and vice versa.

Some railroad stock owner's corns have been stepped upon heavily in the office of the New York "Evening Post." Hitherto the "Post" has been emphatic in declaring that "you can not get rich by legislation," and that the Courts are in the nature of a Holy of Holies. Now that Harriman has been elected to the directorate of the New York Central, and that, by adding the 12,282 mileage of the Central to the previous 55,477 miles of railroad that he controlled, the "Post" denounces Harriman as a reprobate who "has his creatures not only in Congress, but in the Legislatures of many States," and darkly hints at his ownership of Governors and Courts. It ever is the hour of anguish that extracts the truth from the breast of our "gentleman" class.

The "philanthropy" in the sub-title: "A Weekly Journal of Philanthropy and Social Advance" used by "Charities and The Commons" is given a deserved knock in that paper itself. It quotes the first vice-president of the Casualty Company of America as saying that the employers' liability insurance had proved a potent force in re-

RUSSIA'S LATEST MESSAGE

"The Case of Azev" is meat for thought; for plenty of thought; for thought, and thought again.

The man who enjoyed the reputation of an arch revolutionist; who had to his "credit" the murder of a string of nobility, Grand Duke Sergius among the lot; the sincerity of whose purpose seemed seasoned by "martyrdom in Siberia"; and who, after all, is now known to have acted, step by step, in obedience to "orders from above," instead of, as supposed, in obedience to "orders from below"—such a man is a monumental figure: the message that he sends to the American Movement is not the least important, or least timely of the many messages that are pouring in out of Russia.

The popular conception regarding the police spy, or "agent provocateur," is that he simply eggs on unbalanced revolutionists to deeds that lead to their own undoing. The "case of Azev" opens wider vistas. Like the moon, which shows only one face to the earth, manipulators of the "agent provocateur" allowed him to show only one side of his make-up. The other side is now dis-

covered. The "agent provocateur" has a double mission—to rid Usurpation of the "pestiferous revolutionist," and also, to rid Usurpation of bothersome fellow Usurpers. The well managed "agent provocateur" accomplishes both ends—he accomplishes the one by accomplishing the other. It is now evident that Grand Duke Sergius, Von Plehve, Sipiaguine, Bogdanovich, and, who knows how many others! were distasteful branches to the trunk of the Czar's regime. They seem to have absorbed sap that the trunk preferred to have absorbed by itself and some other pet branches. The distasteful branches were to be pruned off. The direct process would have raised a scandal. An indirect process was preferable. The physical force revolutionist afforded the means. These means were seized.

The story is told of a fight having once broken out in the gallery of a New England theater, and the rioter being seized and about to be thrown down into the pit, a nasal voice was heard shouting above the din: "Don't waste him! Don't waste him! Drop him on a fidler!"—"Don't waste the hairbrained physical-force-only revolutionist! Don't

waste him!" was the word of command that issued from the expert and experienced headquarters of the Czar. "Drop him on some bothersome Grand Duke, or on a Von Plehve to whom we owe too huge a debt of gratitude!" The command was obeyed—and the pure and simple Russian physical force revolutionist died bravely on the gallows taking unto himself the flatteringunction that he had dealt a blow to the Czar's regime, while, in fact, he was himself turned to profit by the Czar's regime itself, who did not allow him to be wasted, but dropped him upon the Grand Dukes Sergius and the Von Plehves, as occasion demanded.

The United States is more like Russia than the superficial veneer indicates. Russian conditions are becoming American. More than any other, these two countries throb to the ferment of popular upheaval. In the nature of things the phenomena in Russia have, or are beginning to have their replicas here.

"Look out! On your guard against the American Azev!"—such is the latest message wafted to us from Russia to the ear of the militants who have ears to hear and minds to discern.

the necessities of life and a worker needs fifty cents instead of twenty-five cents, or he will die. The result is that wages will rise to fifty cents. Calling attention to the same line on the blackboard, the speaker showed that wages would move from the quarter mark up to the middle point. "Now then, we see that the extra twenty-five cents needed by the workman as the result of the levying of the tax come out of that portion which previously went to the capitalist: it comes out of that product created by Labor but which is never acquired. It therefore is obvious that the worker does not pay the taxes.

"Suppose prices go down, because of lower taxation. Instead of twenty-five cents, he now needs only twenty cents to get the things he needs for existence. His wages, the wages of the working class as a whole will then descend also. He will get no less of the necessities of life than he had before. He will get just as much as he got with his fifty cents. It will make no difference to him, whether taxes are high or low; he is no better and no worse off.

"If, as is wrongly claimed, the working class paid the taxes, then a drop of taxation from the fifty-cent mark to the twenty-five-cent mark, according to illustration, would leave him with twenty-five cents in his pocket, but this he is not allowed to keep: the law of wages makes it out of the question."

Approaching the subject from another point of view, De Leon took up the case of wealthy individuals squandering money for luxuries for their kept mistresses. "Say one of these individuals buys a \$5,000 necklace for such a sweetheart! Does the workingman pay for that necklace? He does pay, if in case the capitalist does not buy the article the worker is \$5,000 in pocket. But it is plain that such is not the case. Whoever pays, it is not the worker. That jewelry is paid for with wealth produced by labor but never pocketed by it.

"Thus in one breath, capitalists tell the workers they don't pay, and in the next breath they say the workers do pay.

"Who pays the taxes implies the question: does the workingman pay? If he does, he must have acquired that which is necessary to pay with. It follows that if he does not pay taxes he will be in pocket that which otherwise would be paid. We must find out then how he gets his wherewithal to pay.

"The workingman acquires a certain portion of the wealth of the land by selling his labor power. What he gets is wages. Out of this he has to live and pay for all that he needs to keep him alive. Does he also pay taxes? Let us see.

"Taxes are wealth. Whether paid in money or in kind, they are wealth. It follows that taxes must be paid out of wealth. Who produces the wealth, the capitalist or the workingman? The worker, the working class is the sole producer of all wealth."

De Leon here mentioned in proof of the contention that labor produces all wealth, the fact that the Consuelo Vanderbilt, though drawing enormous dividends, all of which is wealth, do not produce a single penny's worth of values. The New York Central roads would be operated though all the millionaire owners should die. But if the employees on those roads should stop work, wealth production would thereby cease. The same held good generally. Let the capitalist class of the nation perish, wealth production would still go on; let the workers lay down their tools and no values would be created.

"Now, say I do not buy any hat at all. I then leave the store with my five dollars intact. I paid nothing, because I bought nothing.

"The test of an individual holds good of a class: the working class. Suppose the working class do not pay out anything, then they would keep in their possession what they otherwise would not have had did they make a purchase.

"He who pays must pay out of what he has. He who has must have acquired. It is impossible for one who has not acquired anything to pay anything. In order to find out who pays the taxes we must see who has the funds to pay.

At this point the speaker called attention to how the capitalist interests contradicted themselves at different times when they in public uttered themselves upon taxation. De Leon mentioned an incident in the Henry George campaign where the propertied classes asked: "What do these workingmen mean by nominating Henry George; they don't pay the taxes?" This statement, of course, meant that the men of means were the tax-payers in the community.

The lecturer marked off one-fourth the length of the line to show the portion of wealth that labor received, stating that the percentage was a high one. He then proceeded:

"Say that twenty-five cents represents the amount a worker needs to live with. Taxes are now raised upon

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CALIFORNIA NOTES

DOINGS IN FRISCO AND IN SACRAMENTO.

Unemployed Question to the Front—Municipality Offers No Solution—Old Party Politicians Out-Jingo the Socialist Party Amateurs.

San Francisco, February 1.—The unemployed problem is just now occupying a great deal of space in the San Francisco papers. Much peculiar philosophy is thus produced by the prostituted pen-pushers. For the most part it is trash.

One noteworthy exception emanates from the organ of that peerless people's friend, Hearst. In brief, it is thus: Put the hungry idlers to work repairing the streets. The streets need it and sooner or later the work must be done. Do it now when the labor market is glutted and prices are low. To delay, it was pointed out, would work a great injustice on the farmers who, in the summer season, require a plentiful supply of cheap labor. Both municipality and agriculturist could thus enjoy the blessing undisturbed.

Further, the lamentable fact was brought to light that thousands of flats, houses and rooms were placarded with white, mournful, staring "To Let" signs.

This is a double evil, the paper declared, since it means both a monstrous loss of revenue to the tax-payer, and makes a bad impression on outsiders.

Now, if the unemployed were given work, many of these unaesthetic signs would vanish. What was not mentioned was the equally palpable fact that thousands, hungry and rain-soaked, tramp the streets without any shelter whatever. Another shameful fact was also withheld is that thousands are living in the most wretched hovels suffering the vilest overcrowding.

The unemployed have formed an organization and established a headquarters. There they receive spasmodic aid, and publish a paper called "The Voice of the Unemployed." They are holding meetings at which they denounce the methods of the "Salvation Army," "The Whosoever Will Mission" and other charity business concerns. They cry for work, plead for work, demand work. But work there is none. Even Hearst's canny street repairing scheme is not feasible, because, as usual, the city is "broke."

The Calhoun trial drags wearily on. Four more temporary jurors have been obtained in the last week, bringing the total to eight. The difficulties met are well nigh insuperable, since nearly everyone holds some fixed opinion and holds it tenaciously. Only those whose minds are senile and stagnant or blank and petrified are eligible.

At Sacramento, the Marxian school of economics has been dealt a "body blow." Senator Cortwright, father of the idiotic anti-trust law which bears his name, has been blessed with another offspring. It is in the shape of an amendment to the aforementioned act and reads, "Labor, whether skilled or unskilled, is not a commodity."

This very anti-trust law has been proved a pro-trust law. Those combinations and corporations which are already formed are immune, and only the minor dealers and producers are hit by it. They cannot combine to fight these already trusted.

The anti-alien law (read anti-Jap) still slumbers in committee although there is little doubt that it will be favorably reported and passed. It provides that no alien shall hold land in the State, but it is not retroactive.

Every petty politician, railroad, Republican and Democrat alike, is riding the jingo anti-Jap nag. Our friends and fellow revolutionists (?) of the Socialist party rode this sorry Rosinante last election, hoping to obtain a purse of votes thereby. They failed to land and now they stand crestfallen and discouraged because the old party politicians have taken the nag from them.

The anti-race track bill which passed the Assembly with such ease was reported adversely from the Senatorial Committee on Morals. This means its defeat. The race track men were on hand in great numbers and with a barrel of coin. President Williams, of the California Jockey Club, proved conclusively in a speech before the committee that crimes from murder down to "what he would not mention in the presence of

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NEWS ON AZEV

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU CALLS ATTENTION TO THE SPY.

Central Committee of the Russian Socialist Revolutionists Issue Notice Exposing True Character of Nicholas' Paid Agent—Effect of the Affair on the Party.

International Socialist Bureau.
Brussels, Belgium,
January 21, 1909.

To the Secretaries and Delegates of All Countries,

Dear Comrades:—We have just received an official communication on the Azev affair from the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Russia, of which a copy is sent herewith.

Fraternally yours,
E. Roubanovitch,

gress of 1907, until it can surrender them either to a Congress or to a Council.

But the difficulty of the situation lies in the impossibility, considering the triumph of the counter-revolution in Russia, and the condition of affairs generally, of calling together at once either a special Congress or a special Council.

The Central Committee can see nothing else to do but to remain at its post to insure the work of propaganda and organization.

Here, in haste, are the few points I can now give you; details in a few days.

Fraternally yours,

E. Roubanovitch,

SPY AZEV'S DEEDS.

Paris, January 22.—Bourgeois papers are still adding fuel to the exposures made by the Central Committee of the Russian Socialist Revolutionists regarding the police spy, Azev, a member of the committee. The Paris "Journal" reports "that Azev received 14,000 rubles for his treacherous activity. All terrorist acts of the last few years, with the exception of the assassination of the minister Sipagin and Duke Obolensky, were organized and planned by this agent provocateur. For the execution of deeds he picked the most sincere Terrorists from among the zealous adherents of the party, reporting them in advance to the police, and thereby sending them to a sure death. The secret police gave him "carte blanche" regarding any assassination he might arrange as long as the same did not occur in St. Petersburg against the Czar and his ministers. He was told: "Moscow you may raze to the ground."

The assassination of Governor of Ufa, Bogdanovitch, was planned by Gershuni, who died last year in Zurich at Azev's instigation. The details of the plot, Azev reported to Mednikow, one of the shrewdest sleuths of the secret police, who at once went to Ufa in the hope of capturing the renowned Terrorist on the spot, and pocket the 10,000 rubles reward for Gershuni's arrest. But Gershuni had executed his deed before the hour advised by Azev. The detective received a dispatch from Azev in the train that the deed was done and Gershuni had escaped to Kiev, where he was arrested and incarcerated in the Schiessburg.

As reported before, the terroristic execution of Grand Duke Sergius must also be laid at the door of Azev, who acted in concord with the secret police. The Moscow police knew everything about the prearranged plot, knew the name of the bomb-thrower, Katajev, and all his accomplices, and step by step watched their doings. When the assassination was near its execution the naive Moscovite police asked if it wasn't high time to call a halt to the "game," which they regarded as a "joke." But from higher up came the order: "Don't touch anybody!" A few hours later the Czar's uncle died through Katajev's bomb.

The London "Times" has also an interesting piece of news. It says: "The Minister of Police, Lopukine, felt endangered by the police clique, for which Azev was 'working,' and therefore personally informed the Revolutionists." It also publishes a dramatic conversation between Lopukine and Azev, who had heard of the intentions of the Minister of Police, and came to St. Petersburg to intimidate him. He was accompanied by the chief of the secret police, Gerasimov, who threatened the minister that "Piekhe's fate would be his if he made further denunciations."

CALIFORNIA NOTES.

(Continued from page 1.)

the ladies" were more frequent among gentlemen of the cloth than among gentlemen of the turf. He filed statistics that bore out his contention with the committee. Barney Schreiber also made a breezy defense of the track. His defense consisted mainly of an attack on stock gambling and other financial manipulations. He contended that playing the ponies was a harmless amusement alongside of the others.

The Assembly turned down the "Woman Suffrage Bill." All the stale slanders against the fair sex were retailed anew. "Can't go to war," "Break up the home," etc., etc. Here, as elsewhere, be it said in passing, the suffrage movement is in its academic and dilettante stage as yet.

Emma Goldman has been acquitted. The arrest and trial were merely an advertising dodge. It is to be regretted that many good Socialists were led away by their enthusiasm for unattached and abstract rights. It is high time that it be realized that Emma Goldman is aided and abetted in her disruptive tactics by the ruling class.

H. L.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

FACTS AND FORCES THAT CENTERED AROUND HIM.

So great has grown the moral sentiment feature attending the abolition of negro slavery in this country that the economic or moving factor has well nigh been lost sight of; and strange to say one agency which impressed its moral sentiment most powerfully upon the movement has also been lost sight of. The slave holding South produced cotton, an agricultural product for which she had no home market. The best market for "King Cotton" was manufacturing England, and the cheapest market in which to buy agricultural tools, and other manufactured articles needed in the South, was England.

The North was also largely agricultural, but here manufacture was raising its head. The infant industries saw the South buying in England, and as early as 1828 they managed to get through a tariff protecting cotton, woolen and hempen goods, and of iron manufacturers. The Southern planters did not find that "the foreigner pays the tax." Their complaint was that Northern manufacture was being fostered at their expense.

Back and forth across the stage of national development these conflicting interests fought and struggled for the mastery. The South, though outnumbered by the North, was solidified. The North was not unified. The South maintained its prestige with considerable brilliance. It prevented the admission of new free states unless an equal number of new slave states were admitted to preserve the balance. As early as 1832 threats of revolt came from the South. South Carolina and Georgia had, as states, formally protested against a tariff for protection as unconstitutional. South Carolina declared the tariff acts null and void, and announced that collection of customs duties within her borders was prohibited. It was declared that any attempt by the United States to enforce such collection would be deemed a dissolution of the Union. The compromise tariff of 1828, by which the duties of 1825 were to be reduced in ten years, by a sliding scale, to a general rate of 20 per cent, averted conflict.

Abraham Lincoln, who was destined to play such an important part in the country's history, was born in the South, though not belonging to the slave holding class, but to the class of poor whites. His paternal ancestors were Quakers, who went to Virginia from Berks county, Pennsylvania. Lincoln was born in Kentucky, a state, that while Southern, by giving its adhesion to the North became in a sense the keystone of the Union. The ease of communication along the Ohio River, and the mountaineer population had much to do in determining this. The motto on the seal of the State is: "United We Stand, Divided We Fall"; was it this motto that influenced Lincoln's famous "A house divided against itself cannot stand?"

In his eighth year the parents of Lincoln removed from Kentucky to Indiana, where he remained until twenty-one, going then to Illinois. As a young man Lincoln made a trading voyage to New Orleans on a flatboat. It is said that the sight of slaves chained, maltreated, and ogged at New Orleans was the origin of his deep convictions upon the slavery question. It is of more than passing interest to observe that Lincoln's Indiana home was within less than fifty miles of the site of Robert Owen's communistic colony of New Harmony, and it is not improbable that in navigating the Wabash Lincoln touched at the then flourishing port of New Harmony. He could not have been ignorant of the New Harmony movement, for there was nothing more talked of at that time.

Robert Dale Owen, eldest son of Robert Owen, entered with zeal into his father's experiments. On the failure of the community young Owen became associated with Frances Wright in the publication of a paper, the Free Enquirer, a weekly journal devoted to

UNEMPLOYMENT CHRONIC

AN ADJUNCT TO CIVILIZATION, SAYS LECTURER.

Number Merely Varies a Little, Between Times of "Prosperity" and "Depression"—All Classes Affected by Present Lack of Work—Even Ministers and Supreme Court Judges in the Bread Line.

Robert Dale Owen was keenly in sympathy with the oppressed of every type. He too had seen the abuse of the slave, and like Lincoln, his spirit rose in revolt. He went so far as to try and rescue the slave and solve the whole question by a colonization scheme at Nashoba. Robert Dale Owen was elected for three successive years to the Indiana legislature, and to him more than to any other one man do we owe the common school system of the United States—one of the New Harmony community's cardinal doctrines of free education.

Neither Lincoln nor Owen were Abolitionists as the term was then used. Both were against slavery, to the bitter end, but they could not see how anything was to be accomplished through the Abolitionist policy of withdrawing from the field of political action. Both pinned their hope to colonization, to emancipation by purchase, to legislation, to the spread of humane ideas, but it was the South after all that determined the "how" of it.

After the breaking out of the war Robert Dale Owen was a warm champion of the policy of emancipation, and the letters which he addressed to members of the cabinet and the President were widely disseminated. The President was ready, but his cabinet hesitated. Both Lincoln and Owen were for the preservation of the Union, and they realized that the way to save it was to smash the institution of slavery by proclaiming the freedom of the slaves, and thus divorce from the South the labor that built its fortifications and fed its armies. But it was feared that to do this might alienate the border states and turn fifty thousand bayonets from union to rebel.

Estimates have been published from time to time, since the present depression set in, placing the number of unemployed in the United States at from 3,000,000 to 10,000,000.

"If, as is held by accepted authorities, every employed person represents a value to the community of \$1,000, then figuring this capitalized labor at a yearly interest of 6 per cent., would, if we estimate the unemployed at 6,000,000, represent a yearly loss to the nation of \$360,000,000, or more than \$1,000,000 for each working day. If the unemployed number more than 10 per cent. of the total number of workers the loss is still greater.

"Mr. Earl, who has charge of the labor bureau of the Bowery Mission, said: 'There are to-day in the city 200,000 workingmen who are too proud to beg, and who are supported by their brothers and friends who have positions.'

"Mr. Hunt, secretary of the Bowery Mission, stated that 60,000 men sleep every night in cheap lodging houses in the vicinity of the mission.

"In 1907, the last year of 'prosperity,' the St. Vincent de Paul Society of Brooklyn gave relief to 11,400 persons. This society gives aid to members of the Roman Catholic Church only after careful investigation and when immediate relief is necessary to prevent starvation.

"There are now seven bread lines in New York, a new one having been started in Harlem.

"Concerning the character of the unemployed, we have the statements of practically all the New York papers that two bread lines usually numbering 2,500, were reduced to 575 on the day that the city supplied many with work shoveling snow. A policeman at the Broadway bread line said: 'I have been here so long the bread line is an old story to me, but I have never seen any disorder in the line. I never saw a quarrel.'

"Referring to the remark credited to Terence V. Powderly, formerly leader of the Knights of Labor, the same officer said: 'Any person can pick out Powderly's "bums." They are the men who have lost their nerve. Some of them—a very few—are brazen. Others have their heads on their breasts, and they'll never lift them again.'

"'Crooks!' said the policeman with a laugh, in answer to a question, 'Why, Lord bless you! What does a crook need to be in that line for? There isn't a man there who couldn't steal enough to get him a night's lodging and breakfast. At the worst, he'd only get caught and maybe get a few days in jail or a couple of months on the island. That would be better than standing here in the rain or the cold waiting for a loaf of stale bread.'

"The policeman's attention being called to little bundles under the coats of some repeaters, he explained: 'They've got families—and there was a sort of huskiness in his throat. 'Chances are those fellows haven't eaten a bite all day. And they won't. They've been along the line and got a loaf, and that's what's sticking under their coats. They'll try to get another before the supply runs out. Then you'll see them start, almost on a run, for their homes, where a hungry wife and a couple of little ones are waiting for them.'

"Hunt, secretary of the Bowery Mission, thinks the number seeking relief is increasing. The Mission's bread line now

numbers 2,000 nightly, one-third of whom are always new faces. What becomes of the third that disappears, or where the new faces come from no one at the Mission can explain.

"Every trade, profession, and calling is represented. Three-fourths are mechanics, union men in good standing with their unions. Many young farmers are of late appearing at the Mission, some are farm workers, others former proprietors of farms. The increase in the number of young men, men under twenty-five, is striking. Among the men now at the mission is a man formerly on the editorial staff of a city newspaper, a minister is another.

"For intellectuality," said Hunt, "they will equal any congregation to be found in any church in the city."

"The secretary then told me of an incident which occurred when Bishop Greer was addressing the men at the Bowery Mission. The Bishop had just quoted a bit of Greek, when a tattered individual arose in the audience, and addressed the speaker. 'Doctor, pardon me, sir, you have misplaced your verb.' The poor bread liner then corrected the bishop's construction, and translated the phrase. Bishop Greer is said to have been so astounded that his address was broken. Determined questioning brought out the admission from the man in rags that he had once been a Supreme Court judge.

"Most of the men who come to the mission, declared the secretary, are married men. When asked what becomes of their families, the secretary said: 'That is one of the mysteries of poverty. It is to be hoped these men haven't taken the President's theories on race suicide as practical advice.'

"While we were talking a strongly built, square-shouldered man, with an honest, sober face, walked to the employment desk, politely lifted his cap, and whispered to the attendant. The attendant looked at the gray hair on his uncovered head, solemnly shook his own, saying: 'No use; they have refused work to every old man who went there.'

"The strong, muscular-looking old man turned without a word, replaced his cap, and with a vacant, hopeless stare, walked silently out of the door.

"Carlyle said: 'A man willing to work and unable to find work is, perhaps, the saddest sight that fortune's inequality exhibits under the sun.'

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Leighton Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Wednesday and Sunday. Open every Hungarian educational meetings every

Headquarters Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 1366 Ontario avenue, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and night.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., S. L. P. Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P., John Jossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois. — The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, s. c. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P. headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., St. Minneapolis, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

The Differences BETWEEN THE Socialist Party AND THE Socialist Labor Party ALSO BETWEEN Socialism, Anarchism AND Anti-Political Industrialism BY A. ROSENTHAL

UNITY

An Address by DANIEL DE LEON

THE QUESTION OF SOCIALIST UNITY IS TO THE FORE AND THIS PAMPHLET SHOULD BE READ BY ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN BRINGING IT ABOUT. :: :: ::

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Woman Under Socialism

By August Bebel

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD EDITION BY DANIEL DE LEON.

The Woman Question is not a question by itself; it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line, Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the economic position of woman in the past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalism, Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the working class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and mentally, while the word home is but a mockery. From such condition of parenthood the child is stunted before its birth, and the miseries, bred from woman's economic slavery, rise so high that even the gilded houses of the capitalist class are polluted. Under Socialism, woman, having economic freedom equal with man, will develop mentally and physically, and the mentally and physically stunted and dwarfed children of the capitalist system will give way to a new race. The blow that breaks the chains of economic slavery from the workingman will free woman also.

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RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

Due to Desire for Dividends—Roads Are Aware of Faulty Arrangements.

The death and disability roll of the employees of our American railroads is a terrible indictment against the inhumanity of the service. That much of the unnecessary is admitted by every practical railroad employee, but it has been going on for years without undue adverse comment from the public or the press, until the railroads have accepted this slaughter of their employees as one of their rights, a sort of vested one, as it were, in the lives and limbs of the men who care for the transportation service of the country.

Instead of catastrophe that spreads death and desolation over a limited territory in a moment and, therefore, draws to itself the full realization of the results, the death and disability roll, as shown by the report of the Commission, proves the never ending grind that continues day after day in every part of the country, but because of the isolated nature of the casualties, they are not noted as they would be if our press despatches announced that more than fifty thousand men had been killed or seriously injured at one time. Imagine, if you can, the terror it would take hold of the nation under the stress of such news. Compare theatty reports of any great battle, and judge what this peaceful, industrial slaughter means to the nation.

The report of the Commission shows that during the period for which it was made, there were 2,897 killed and 55,254 injured while in the performance of their duties. What else need be said of the terrible industrial sacrifice demanded, or what greater evidence of the necessity for compelling the railroads to adopt every precaution for safety, and to set aside a certain part of their earnings to be used for the maintenance of the injured and the families of the killed? It would be fair, and no more than just to the employee.

As long as the death and disability list was more closely confined to the railway employees, the public did not give much heed to the dangers of the service. But contempt for danger as it applied to the employee has been lost by the gradual creeping in of greater danger to the passenger. He is commencing to sit up and take notice of it.

Practical railway employees, and by this we do not mean managers who are doing as their directors bid, but the men in the service, who are running engines and trains, have long been cognizant of the increasing dangers of railway operation. Their observations are made while performing their work on engines and trains, and while they may not be substantiated always by the usual technical and theoretical deductions that are common to the office, they are given with a practical knowledge of what equipment, speeds, tonnage and right of way will do, and what safely can be done with them.

The track is an important feature that is not given the attention it deserves. The one hundred pound rail has been in use for several years, the standard still has not been increased in use, but engines, cars and train tons have increased almost double in weight since the one hundred pound rail became the standard. The limited trains have increased their speeds with few additional appliances being added for their safety.

The complaints are numerous to the effect that track maintenance is a lost art. On some roads the section foreman no longer has the right to say when a tie is unsafe. That work is done by an inspector who, usually, does not inspect. There are miles and miles of track patrolled by a foreman and one man, there are miles of it that are practically left without attention for a certain period of the year; that, too, during the worst season, while over all of this track mileage there is being rushed the heaviest freight and passenger business this country has ever known.

Engines and cars have been made larger and heavier, the tonnage has been doubled in the past ten years, but the track is about the same as it was when it cared for lighter equipment and a less speed rate per mile. The statement that steel rails were made with defects that were certain to result in disaster is as yet unchallenged. The railway managers here coming to the front and saying that there is too much demand equipment; that tonnage and cars are excessive and yet, they are going the death pace.

There are many faulty rules and practices in train operation, particularly on single track lines. There are times when the employee is

thrown on his own resources, and must depend on his judgment. It is impossible to apply the half thousand regular and special rules now in vogue without causing confusion in the understanding of some of them.

The block system is another necessary adjunct to safer operation. When it is installed, if it is to do its work, it must be with the understanding that it is put there to be observed. Where railroads stand for its strict observance, and will not tolerate violations of rule, there are no violations and the system is reasonably safe.

There are not enough employees properly to inspect engines, cars and track. Railways have economy in operation reduced to a dangerous science. There is not a "superfluous" man in the service; there are too few for safe operation. Freight trains are dangerously short handed. Two men for almost a mile of cars, and some of our trains reach almost that distance, is not a safe way to run freight trains, yet it is done. The men cannot work safely when switching. One man must do the work, one man must be back with the flag, and if anything out of the ordinary demands attention, the man who gives it his care must take a chance of neglecting something else. Railway managers will not admit this statement, but it is true and every railroad man in train service on slow or way freight will confirm it.

Expert neurologists do not hesitate to declare that long hours in positions of great responsibility are likely to result in brain strain, paralysis, epilepsy and nervous prostration. Men who are worn out, mentally and physically, cannot be trusted safely to perform the responsible work peculiar to the train and engine service.

The railroads, aware of these facts, start men on trips they know will consume anywhere from twenty-four or more hours. A law limiting railway men to sixteen hours continuous service was bitterly opposed by the railroads and though passed it will be fought by them through the courts before it becomes fully operative.

The railways of Europe operate with a yearly casualty list that ought to make us realize what can be done. They employ three times as many men to the mile as our roads do, and no one can deny they contribute to safety. With our railways, it is the practice to meet every increased cost of operation by a reduction in the operating force.

The American railway managers are as a rule practical railway men. They are capable and understand their business, and it is not entirely their fault that affairs are as they are. It is the fault of the financial system that demands dividends first, for if the managers cannot get financial returns that experts theoretically show the boards of directors they ought to get, they will be side-tracked to make room for the men who think they can. —D. L. Cease in "Charities and Commons."

AS TO "VICTORIES."

There is No Victory for the Working-man but His Total Emancipation.

The morning after the election:

Wage slave (driving scavenging cart) to S. L. P. man: See, we put our man in. A grand victory, wasn't it?

S. L. P. man: Yes—for him; not for you. You are still driving the refuse cart, and will be allowed to do so while you remain cheap and behave yourself. Have another think, wage slave.

Wage slave driver: Blast it! (scratching his head). You are never satisfied. What do you want?

S. L. P. man: The lot, and nothing short of it.

Driver (looking up suddenly and wearing an anxious expression): Look out! Here comes the boss!

S. L. P. man with a smile: Your grand victory hasn't removed the boss.

The workers' victory is not yet. A man who can see a working class victory in the election of a politician to administrate the capitalist state is in need of a new thinking apparatus. When Socialism is achieved the workers can truly say: "A grand victory." Those who desire to see achieved the grandest victory of the ages, should join the active firing line of the Socialist army and do their share of the battling. Socialism requires men and women with sincerity, honesty, continuity, consistency, and determination. There is some distance to travel yet.

\$1.00 BOOKS.

Physical Basis of Mind and Morals, Fitch.
Socialism and Philosophy, Labriola.
Essays Materialistic. Conception of History, Labriola.

WOMAN AT HOME AND AT WORK

IS WOMAN IN THE HOUSE MORE OF A SLAVE THAN WOMAN IN INDUSTRY?

By Mary Solomon, New York.

It is granted by Socialists that under the present system women as well as men are slaves. We will leave men aside and for a moment concern ourselves only with women. We are not going to consider the working woman. The question before us is whether woman in the home is more of a slave than woman in industry. When industries were carried on in the home and woman was sole supervisor, there could be no such question: there was no apparent choice. With the introduction and development of machinery, the industries were gradually taken out of the home. Production began to be carried on co-operatively. Then the question arose whether woman should leave the home and follow the industries. Now, the question is settled. Women are employed in most every industry. But there were some rudiments of the industries left in the home, and woman is still chained to them. When we speak of woman in the home we do not mean the young and unmarried women living with their parents; we mean a working woman whose husband goes out to earn a living for the family and provide for home.

It is claimed by the upholders of the present system that marriage as it is to-day is ideal: that man and wife are partners and achieve the best through division of labor. That is, while the man goes out into industries to earn money, woman stays in the home to spend it. They think it only natural for unmarried women to leave home and go out to work, but it is most unnatural for married women to leave home and go out into industries. Of course, the unnatural generally means the unprofitable; everything usual appears natural.

We will consider the working woman in industry first. We are not concerned now with whether conditions have forced her out to work or whether it is simply choice. She must rise early, swallow her breakfast and rush out; but her hours of work are limited. The evening is her own. She is free. She can go to the theatre and other amusements; to lectures and to the library. What she earns for her week's work is her own. She can spend the money whatever way she likes. If she is fond of dress and luxuries she can buy them. If she prefers books and study and debates and discussions there is no one to keep her from enjoying them. When she grows dissatisfied with one kind of work or with a master she can easily change both work and master. It is no sin nor disgrace. She may perhaps be lonely, but not miserable. If she earns enough to save, she may entertain hope to be independent in old age. "Of course, we are now supposing that this woman always finds work and earns enough to live, not aristocratic, but decent."

For the sake of exact comparison we will take an example of woman from an average workingman's home. I have before me a picture of a workingwoman in her home. She is portrayed in six positions. With sleeves rolled up above

her elbows she stands over the wash-tub washing. She has turned around and I see her at the board ironing. In a short time she is on the floor scrubbing. A little while later she rushes into the kitchen to attend to the cooking. She sits down to make baby's dresses. Before dusk she is out with the baby in the carriage. Quite a luxury. No one will deny that this is a true picture of a working woman in the house.

Supporters of the present system claim that they don't want protection for women. Women are supposed to be the weaker sex. They will not let women go out to work in one industry but they will keep her home where she has at least five industries to attend to, washing, ironing, cooking, general housecleaning, sewing, and last, not least—nay, the most important of all—the rearing of children. If there is love and harmony between the workingman and his wife then the burden on her is certainly lightened. But if as is natural with an overworked man, the husband makes home the place to give vent to his temper and whims and expect to be pleased and obeyed, the woman surely is a martyr.

Woman in the home works unlimited time, almost never gets rest or reward. She cannot afford to dislike the work or get tired of her husband. She is even deprived of the advantage woman in industry has, that of changing masters freely. Woman in the home is not at all emancipated and she has no right to look down upon woman in industry as a slave. Of the two, the woman in the home is the more miserable and helpless slave. Let it be remembered that these are the mildest examples of the two forms of woman slavery.

No consideration has been given to the fact that the position of woman in industry, like the position of all workers, is precarious. Her employment or unemployment depend on whether there is a great demand for the commodity she produces; whether that commodity can be safely produced and yield profits, and on the supply of labor in the labor market. Indirectly, the woman in the home is subject to the same laws.

The only way to remove any form of slavery is to strike at the root of the evil. We know that more than heredity, environment affects man's and woman's character, morals and ethics. By removing the cause we strike at the effect. Capitalism is the father of wage slavery. One form of slavery has its reflection and effects on another form. To abolish slavery, we must first abolish the system which makes the existence of slavery possible. Morality, ethics, religion, will not flourish or have a good effect on people whose material conditions do not enable them to live up to their ideal. The economic question solved, the solution of subsidiary religious and moral questions will surely follow.

No amount of impudence, abuse or scolding will better society. Let both the women in industry and women in the home awaken to their interests, stand up and demand their right to live and be free. During this year let the cause of Socialism be strengthened by at least fifty thousand good and earnest women, determined to lend a helping hand in the noble endeavor to uplift Humanity.

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Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysterious of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the fest has been done in English. —N. Y. Sun.

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York

HORACE GREELEY.

The noted American politician and journalist, Horace Greeley, was born at Amherst, N. H., February 3, 1811.

He received very little schooling, his parents being poor, and at the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a printer. He went to New York in 1831 as a compositor and in this same year, together with F. V. Strong and H. D. Shepherd, he started the "Morning Post," said to have been the first two cent daily published.

In 1834 he established a weekly paper, "The New Yorker"; from 1838-39 he edited "The Jeffersonian," published in Albany; and in 1840 he edited "The Log Cabin."

In April, 1841, he united these papers and founded the "New York Tribune," a very influential paper, the first issue of which appeared April 10, 1841.

He was at first a Whig, but later became one of the founders of the Republican party and he worked against slavery.

Greeley served in Congress, filling a vacancy, from December 18, 1848, to March 4, 1849.

He was a very liberal minded man and he opened the columns of his paper to many new ideas, and was ever willing to hear both sides of a question.

In 1852 he was candidate for President for the liberal Republicans and Democrats, but was defeated by Grant.

This was a severe blow which hastened his death. He died at Pleasantville, N. Y., November 29, 1872.

Among his writings are, "Hints Toward Reforms"; "History of the Struggle for Slavery Extension"; "Overland Journey to San Francisco"; "The American Conflict"; "Essays Designed to Elucidate the Science of Political Economy"; "Glances at Europe"; and "What I know About Farming."

For biographical matter read his autobiography, "Recollections of a Busy Life"; Parton's—"Life of Horace Greeley"; Reavis—"Life of Horace Greeley"; and also that by Ingerson.

Below are a few extracts from his writings.

"I understand by Slavery that condition in which one human being exists as a convenience for other human beings—in which the time, the exertions, the faculty of a part of the human family are made to subserve, not their own development, physical, intellectual and moral, but the comfort, advantage, or caprices of others."

"I stand here, friends, to urge that a new leaf be turned over—that the labor class, instead of idly and blindly waiting for better circumstances and better times, shall begin at once to consider and discuss the means of controlling circumstances, and commanding times, by study, calculation, foresight and union."

"The avocations of Life, the usages and structure of Society, the relations of Power to Humanity, of Wealth to Poverty, of Served to Servant, must all be fused in the crucible of Human Brotherhood, and whatever abides not the test, rejected. Vainly will any seek to escape or avert the ordeal—idly will any hope to preserve from it some darling lust or pampered luxury or vanity. Onward, upward, irresistibly, shall move the Spirit of Reform, abasing the proud, exalting the lowly, until Sloth and Selfishness, Tyranny and Slavery, Waste and Want, Ignorance and Corruption, shall be swept from the face of the earth, and a golden age of Knowledge, of Virtue, of Plenty, and Happiness, shall dawn upon our sinning and suffering Race. Heaven speed its glorious coming and prepare us to welcome and enjoy it."

"Truth's service is necessarily one of privation and suffering. * * * the true soldiers never choose it as the way to ease, of ambition, or from any selfish consideration whatever, but because it is the way of Right."

"I cannot forget that the Laboring Class, so-called, must, like any other, stand up for its own rights, or be content to see them trampled underfoot;

and that the strength given it by organization, superinduced upon numbers, is its only effectual defence against the else unchecked tyranny of Capital, eager for profit and reckless of other's rights.

The power developed by combination may be abused, like any other power;

but Labor is helpless and a prey without it."

NEW BUTTONS.

We have a new style of emblem button, red enameled, gold finish, at 50 cents each.

We also have a new supply of the red celluloid button, at five cents.

The bronze button at 50 cents.

New York Labor News Co., 28 City Hall Place, New York.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of polities is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership

WEEKLY PEOPLE

28 City Hall Place, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel: 129 New York.
Published every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Paul Augustus, National Secretary.
Frederick W. Bell, National Treasurer.

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New York Post Office, July 18, 1900.
Owing to the limitations of this office,
correspondents are requested to keep a copy
of their articles, and not to expect them to
be returned. Consequently, no stamp
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	32,554
In 1900	74,191
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,231

Subscription Rates: One year, \$1.00;
six months, 50c; three months, 25c.

All communications for the Weekly People, whether for editorial or business departments, must be addressed to: The Weekly People, P. O. Box 1576, New York City.

Subscribers should watch the labels on their papers and renew promptly in order not to miss any copies.

Subscribers will begin to get the paper regularly in two weeks from the date when their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1909.

And inasmuch as most things are produced by labor, it follows that all such things of right belong to those whose labor has produced them. But it has so happened, in all ages of the world, that some have labored, and others have without labor enjoyed a large proportion of the fruits. This is wrong, and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any good government.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A WRONG TOLERATED IS A WRONG ENCOURAGED.

Gompers's "Federationist" for this month contains a fifteen-page article by himself, Mitchell and Morrison entitled "The Decision Reviewed." The proper title would have been "Mea Culpa" (Ours the fault.)

The allegation is therein made, and the facts bear out the allegation, that, as soon as the injunction of Judge Gould became operative, the name of the Buck Stove and Range Company was taken from the "We Don't Patronize List," and that, "from that time until this the name of the company has not appeared there-in."

The long process that followed, the final trial before Judge Wright, and Judge Wright's sentence, all becomes plain after that statement in "The Federationist." All those succeeding steps are logical sequences the one from the other, the first being the inevitable result of Gompers's conduct—obedience to an order that was illegal, the Court having no power to issue it. This by no means cures the iniquity of Judge Wright's subsequent conduct; it nevertheless explains it. Gompers invited the act.

There is no simpler way of inviting a wrong than to tolerate it, unless it be submission itself. This simplest of means was adopted by Gompers. Not only did he tolerate the wrong done by Judge Gould in ordering the publisher of a paper not to publish a fact—not only did Gompers do that, he bowed before such an illegal order, he struck out of his publication the truth, the fact that the Buck Stove and Range Company was not patronized by the A. F. of L.

Having tolerated, and gone even further, submitted to a wrong, what else could Gompers expect but another wrong?

It matters not how illegal Judge Wright's decision be. To fasten the public eye upon that exclusively is harmful. While one eye should be steadily kept upon an act, Judge Wright's, that cries aloud for impeachment by Congress, the other eye should not be removed from that act. Gompers's, which as loudly calls for impeachment by the Working Class.

Gompers's submission to a judicial wrong has encouraged a flood of further judicial misdemeanors against the proletariat of the land.

SENATOR BACON'S TRAGIC (COM-
IC?) AMENDMENT.

Gustave Dore, the talented artist who illustrated Dante's "Inferno," the Bible, Poe's "Raven," and many another work of tragic import, on one occasion indulged a vein of humor that he was not suspected of. He illustrated a condensed History of Russia. From start to finish this work keeps one roaring. Among the cartoons there is one which, in due chronological order, reproduces an episode in Russian history when the numerous heirs in line of succession to the throne, being impatient to "get there," fired off one another as fast as seated. The cartoon represents a throne, and, in a line curving over the throne, the string of heirs are seen, kicking each other off, each heir having the toe of his boot planted against the slack of the pants of the one before him, and himself treated in the same fashion by the one behind.

Senator Bacon of Georgia is preparing material for some coming Dore of later

days' American history.

As things now stand, by an Act of the 48th Congress, in case the seat of both the President and the Vice President is vacant, the line of presidential succession is to run from Cabinet officer to Cabinet officer in specified order, beginning with the Secretary of State. This Act, accordingly, creates, outside of the Vice President, nine possible successors to the President. Together with the Vice President, that makes ten. The number does not seem plentiful enough to Senator Bacon. He has proposed an amendment to the Constitution, and the amendment has been favorably reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, permitting Congress by law to provide the manner of succession where there is no person entitled to hold the office of President or Vice President. The purpose of the amendment is to provide for an heir to the Presidency beyond the limited number of nine, and make the number of heirs as numerous as it is in a monarchy, where, in default of a near heir, remote collateral ones may be "hit by lightning"—or set up as "pretenders," if the maggot so bites them.

That this is a "long look ahead," born of the anguish that obsesses the plutocratic heart, is transparent. All the same, while the Bacons are seeking to guard against possible danger from one quarter, are they not positively inviting danger from another?

Already Congress has de facto ceased to represent territorial demarcations. Already Senators and Representatives are, in fact, representatives of industrial "interests"—"interests," for short; conflicting "interests," as a matter of course, each straining to the top.

Imagine such a collection of buccaneers with power to determine a line of succession for the Presidency! The "Act of Settlement," that would be born of the log-rolling among them, would only be a prelude—to what? To just such a performance as Dore cartooned. The only difference would be that, instead of Grand Duke Vladimirovitch kicking out Arch Duke Rodsourkopolinoff, and being himself, in turn, kicked out by Grand Duchess Katerinovitch—instead of that, we would witness the spectacle of Iron Prince This, driving off Railroad Count That, and himself fleeing before Bank Marquis This-That, who, in turn, is hotly pursued by Viscount Liquor-That-This, after whose scalp Baron Smelting-Ore Eigamajig would be seen rushing "with buried in his eye"; and so on.

Senator Bacon's plan is fraught with tragic-comic prospects—unless the danger that he is purblindly and fatuously seeking to guard against overwhelm him, and the Working Class, united upon the political as well as the industrial field, put a summary kibosh upon the political tinkering.

NEVADA BY HER GUNS.

There is quite an outcry from Washington against the Nevada Legislature for the resolution it proposed, and even for the amended one which it adopted in the matter of the Japanese.

Even the amended resolution, it is correctly said, "pays scant respect to the President." Such a passage, for instance, as "we recommend to the State of California to pay no attention whatever to the admittance of the President, but to go ahead and enact such stringent measures as will absolutely stop forthwith the encroachment of the Japanese," is said, correctly enough, to imply treason to the constitution, which vests in Congress the power to legislate in certain matters, and which recognizes treaties as the supreme law of the land, subject to be abrogated by no lesser powers than those who enact them. All this is correct enough, but falls wide of the mark, being only half the truth.

The power to issue money, etc., is no less a national prerogative than the power to conclude treaties. Nevertheless, it was not much more than a year ago that a body of men in Nevada, inferior even to the Legislature of the State, to wit, the mine owners of Goldfield, took it upon themselves to issue money; they "paid" their employees with scrip; and, when these gagged, then the self-appointed money-issuers declared "Law," "Order," "Religion," the "Family," to say nothing of "Patriotism," were assaulted; and they appealed to Washington for protection to "Law," "Order," etc. The echoes of the appeal eastward were still reverberating along the hollows of the eastern hills when the hollows of the western hills of the State became vocal to the tramp of the military. Federal troops, ordered from Washington to proceed at the double quick from California to the rescue of "Law," "Order," "Religion," etc.

One individual mine owners of Nevada, not elected by anybody whatever, may set themselves above the Constitution, and obtain from Washington the backing of the mailed hand, why should not the collective body of elected representatives of the State in parliament, by their language tell the President to go

to—?

The breach of a dozen treaties with Japan, or any other country, by a State legislature can not begin to have the demoralizing effect of private mints. Congress winked dozingly at the latter, why start at the former? Why this swallowing of a camel and "straitening at a gnat?"

Go it, Nevada, for all you are worth!

"DIRECT NOMINATIONS" AGAIN.

With hardly an exception the leading journals of the State are in favor of what is called Gov. Hughes's "direct nomination" plan. They are more than in favor; they are enthusiastic. So enthusiastic are they that it is more than likely they will spoil their broth.

It may seem a wild conclusion, yet the fact is true that much of the steam behind the "Hughes plan" is nothing but a newspaper-stock bulging scheme.

Of course, as was explained last week in these columns, the "direct nomination" plan is a move to retrench expenses. As things now are, the capitalist, who can not live without the proper political prop, has to incur large disbursements to the political "boss." The capitalist, ever on the alert to reduce the tax upon his plunder from Labor, seeks to "get there" without the "boss." "Direct nominations" will do the trick. All that is true; but it is not the whole truth.

In a loose way capitalists have been called Anarchists. In essence the capitalist is no Anarchist. He not only believes in centralized government, he knows the thing is necessary. He knows that the days of the "New England town meeting" are gone by. He knows that direct government is possible only at the stage of small communities; and that, in the measure a community extends and expands, direct government is a physical impossibility. A hundred, perhaps a thousand men may gather and confer; five thousand can not; still less five million or more. Where direct government ceases, there intermediary, or indirect, or representative government begins, must begin.

Leadership, or headship, or bossship flows inevitably from indirect government. Between "leadership" and "bossship" there is only the difference that exists between "reverence" and "impurity." Impurity has been well defined as irreverence toward my deity. It is the other fellow who is "impious." So with "bossism." A "boss" may be defined as a fellow who will not accept my leadership." When the capitalist first sat a fellow the epithet "boss" he must try no means be supposed to be a scoundrel who denies the necessity and inevitability of leadership. He simply objects to some one else's leadership, to a leadership that will cost him money, whereas his own leadership will save him cash.

It follows that the capitalist, up in arms against the political "boss," is simply striving to set up a leadership to his liking. Leadership being necessary, where masses are concerned, who else is there to step into the shoes of the political "boss" but the newspaper, whose privately owned editorial powers already now presume to speak for "the public." Nominations being made directly by a people many thousands in number, the power of the political "boss" would be gone, but his mantle would drop upon the newspaper. The consequence is, obvious. The newspapers would become of vastly more importance. Their ownership would be striven after more than at present. Newspaper stock would go up.

No wonder most newspapers are delirious for "direct nominations" and pronounce Gov. Hughes their prophet. They are bulling their stock.

\$-LESS STOCK.

It is no new suggestion which has been made by its special committee to the New York Bar Association, on how to prevent fraudulent stock promotion.

Abolish the money denomination, or par value, on stock certificates, says the committee, and thus prevent the deception of investors.

Except as a bit of comedy, no such law will ever be passed. Laws are not made for kindergarten children, but for men, and no man to-day but already knows what the law would attempt to make clear, namely that there is no necessary connection between the "face value" of stock and its selling price.

Nobody but a kindergarten infant today believes that a \$100 share of stock represents a value of \$100. What it represents is the right to a certain fraction, "a one-thousandth or one-millionth or other fraction according to the number of shares" of the wealth extracted by the concern issuing it, out of its workingmen.

To illustrate: Say a stock certificate bears the legend "\$100." If the total "capitalization" of the company be \$1,000, the \$100 stock represents the right to 100-1000ths, or 1/10th of the company's "profits."

If the company be capitalized at \$100,000, the same \$100 share of stock would represent the right to only 100-100,000ths, or 1/100th of the profits; while another \$100 share may represent a larger fraction than either of these.

If the total capitalization be, say, \$500.

Stock being nothing but so much cheaply printed paper, it has practically no value. But it may have price, and a great price. That price depends upon the amount of "dividends" the concern is paying, i.e., how much it is robbing its employees of. Only recently Union Pacific was selling on the New York Exchange at \$100 per \$100 share; at the same time Quicksilver could fetch only \$3.50. A strike of its workmen, or a Supreme Court decision against it; may send a company's stock tumbling down; let it call in U. S. troops against the strikers, or get out an injunction forbidding itself to obey the decision, and lo, the stocks "rally."

All of which is only the veriest A-B-C of stock jobbing.

THE STIR IN FRANKLIN.

A great stir is reported to have been caused in Franklin, Pa., by reason of the revelations made by the investigation of the charity officials, a goodly batch of whom are now indicted.

Several of the worthies are charged with assault and battery committed upon the poor under their charge; some others are charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods; most of them are charged in addition with "other serious crimes."

The reports from Franklin add naively that most of the accused are "people of prominence" in the place—hence the greatness of the stir.

Spring is not so far away. Quite near is the season when children, roaming over meadows and woodlands, will accidentally, or for sport, raise a log of wood or roll a stone from its place, whereupon forthwith there will be "a great stir among them." The displaced log or stone, will reveal to the youngsters the unexpected sight of a vast number of insects, bugs, and worms, that have been nesting over winter under shelter of the protection just removed from over them.

The people who are reported "stirred" in Franklin are, sociologically, at the infant stage—the stage of little tots who marvel at the discoveries they make in the spring.

There is not a social log or stone one may turn but will reveal a vast number of social vermin sheltered, thriving in vermin style. Whether the stone or log be an insurance company, a bank, a government land agency, a Trinity Church Corporation, a Congress, an Executive, or a charity organization, so-called, matters not. Vermin will ever be uncovered.

Nor will the "stirs" come to end until the uncoverer be that sweeping Social Revolution, which, handled by the Working Class united on the political as well as the industrial field, will put an end to the inevitability of the social vermin, the same as physical cleanliness put an end for all time to the one time inevitable Pest microbe.

It all depends upon where and how a thing is done. A couple of years ago, when workmen marched through the streets of New York singing and playing the Marseillaise, "Seditious!," "Foreign battle cry!," "Anthem of massacre!" howled the papers. Yet on January 30 at the French Benevolent Society's benefit in the Metropolitan Opera House, when the revolutionary hymn was sung, the same class which owns these papers rose in their seats and applauded.

Swallowing a camel and straining at a gnat is the posture of the "German Trades Unions of Philadelphia," who are reported to be up in arms against the Czar for having caused the death of one of their members, Fritz Strombach. The "Philadelphia German Trades Unions," though they occasionally spout Socialism, habitually plump their votes for the upper capitalist class which causes daily more workers' blood to flow than the Czar monthly. 'Tis true the "German Trades Unions of Philadelphia" may cite, in extenuation of their conduct, the example of Editor Werner of the Philadelphia Socialist (?) "Tageblatt." But extenuation is not justification.

"Gee, whiz!" Senator Borah of Idaho must have exclaimed at the tidings of the indictment of Roosevelt's enemy, Gov. Haskell of Oklahoma by the Federal Grand Jury for land frauds. "Gee, whiz! Ain't I lucky to have been a friend of the President's when similar charges were brought against me!"

CITY SUPPORTS 30,000 POOR CHILDREN.

Comptroller Metz declares the city is supporting an abnormal percentage of the dependent children of the country. "There are ninety odd thousand such children in the United States," said the Comptroller, "and of these New York city supports over 30,000, or 33 1/3 per cent. The population of the country is about 80,000,000, of which New York contains 4,000,000, or five per cent."

"About sixty institutions, under forty-eight titles, are maintained in this city for the care of these dependent children, and the cost is not less than \$3,000,000 a year."

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SUBVERTING THE MOVEMENT

"APPEAL TO REASON" PERMITS ADVERTISER TO PREACH UTOPIANISM THROUGH ITS COLUMNS.

To the South, to the South, let us all turn and flee, With a ten-acre farm there, we all may be free. —Two Hoss Songs of Freedom. When capitalism was in its infancy in this country there was always the possibility of "escape" to the land. In those days he who had land had all that was needed to live. To-day such "natural opportunity" no longer suffices for freedom. The land holder who is without capital is as badly off as he who has neither. To-day such a one we say is "land poor." Socialists look for the Golden Age as yet to come; most others think of the Golden Age as a time in the past, America's Golden Age of the past was when land was "free." Those traditions are not yet dead. They have bottomed the long line of American utopian communities, all founded on land, and in our time we have seen even Eugene V. Debs advocating such colonization schemes, though he long since gave it over, much though he hated to admit that the S. L. P. was right in its criticism of his chimera.

That the traditions of the time, when the ownership of land afforded freedom, are not yet dead, as evidenced on every hand. Despite the fact that thousands upon thousands of farms are mortgaged and dragging down their "owners" hope-springs eternal in the breasts of thousands of others that emancipation lies via land ownership. Utopians renew the cry: "Back to the land!" thus aiding in making all the more easy the victims for real estate promoters, railroad interests, and money lenders. There must be some hitch, somewhere, though, for we find in spite of life in Florida being: "Each day like a melody from Mozart," as the "Appeal" ad. declares, that 2,747 Floridians found conditions irksome enough to cause them to vote for Debs.

I have gone into this matter somewhat in detail as I realize that many well-meaning people are boozing the "Appeal" and I would ask all such to consider the importance of a Socialist paper keeping its columns free from ads, that fly in the face of Socialist philosophy and fact. Were the general happiness, pictured in this "Appeal" ad. possible in Florida, it would be possible everywhere else. If the ad. states truth, then the "Appeal's" other columns are nothing but vapors. Mr. Wayland used to pride himself that the "Appeal" carried no commercial advertising. Perhaps in those days he couldn't get it, but you "boomers" have made the "Appeal's" 300,000 circulation of value to advertisers, who now place even full page announcements in the paper. It is up to you to see to it that there be no reaping

THE DAILY & WEEKLY

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

THROUGH WITH BOGUSNESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find stamps to cover cost of pamphlets. I am indebted to The People for pulling the skin from off my eyes. I was a subscriber to the New York "Socialist" until that paper suspended publication, and then I began receiving the New York "Call." About the first issues I received contained red hot protests against the sentencing of the A. F. of L. leaders, and nothing about Preston and Smith. In fact I don't believe I would know anything about these comrades if it had not been for other papers. And by the way, I want to make application for membership in the S. L. P. and also send me address of the I. W. W. headquarters. I suppose I will be called a sore head, and a "De Leon pup," but it is worth it. At any rate I will not be confronted with fraudulent advs. if I stick to The People.

E. T. Thompson.
Terre Haute, Ind., January 31.

A DEBATE WITH AN ANARCHIST AND THE MORAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A debate was held here on January 29th between Harry Schade of the Socialist Labor Party and W. C. Owen, leading Anarchist of Los Angeles. The subject was "Anarchism versus Socialism." Harry Schade spoke first and last, and did full justice to his side of the question. Schade showed, in an able and logical manner, that "freedom" and "equality" flowed from the economic basis of society, and that the Socialist, contrary to the reasonless Anarchist, builds and works from the ground up. "Dream as you may, aspire as much as you will, counsel the people to free themselves from economic thralldom," said Schade, "but unless you indicate the necessary course to pursue, you accomplish nothing."

He then proceeded to point out the class struggle raging in society. He showed that Owens had said, in one of his books, that one man can produce more screws working for himself than he could working with others. This is nonsense: co-operation produces the greatest amount by the least expenditure of energy. We deal with the facts of industrial life, with the actual social conditions, that economic evolution has brought about, and not with Anarchist or other freakish vagaries, ideals, aspirations and what not. Certain conditions are here, the result, the outcome, of the economic evolution that has been continually going on through the ages. With them we deal; according to them we act. We realize that the tool of production today is colossal, is inevitably operated collectively, and that therefore the operators of the tool are naturally organized in the plants of production; that this consequently involves administration, and, in its turn, administration necessitates a central directing authority, or, if you please, government. True, this government has been prostituted from its pristine function—that of being the central directing authority in social production, into an agency of the present dominant, capitalist class. But the revolutionary Socialist Movement is organized to restore this central directing authority to its original and logical function. As Engels shows, under Socialism the present government of persons will be displaced by the administration of things. This administration will be democratically elected by the workers themselves in all the shops and plants throughout the land. Anarchists, not being "posted," ignoring or rather, knowing nothing of social evolution, cry out in their distress, "Away with all central directing authority; away with taurians of ships, aye, I suppose, even with rudders on the boats!"

Schade proved from Anarchist books that Anarchism led to, yes, promoted, assassination and such-like puerile tactics. Thereupon our friends of the Anarchist persuasion in the audience began to hiss, but Schade said: "I hear hisses, but I yet read out of the book!" Thereupon, also, many handclapping from a judicious audience. Thus spoke Schade.

And the Anarchist? What had he to say? His logic was in no wise brilliant. Pray let me speak in all charity! He spoke much but said, alas, nothing. What is Anarchism? The gods but know! We of Los Angeles are still in the dark. Fain would we know, but it is too "deep" for us. Owens, a sympathetic man, a deep-thinking man, highly emotional—as I judge it—a man, be it said in all fairness,

that doubtlessly, like Abou Ben Adhem, loves his fellow man, held up to scorn the S. L. P. vote of only 15,000 odd cast at the last election, whereupon we "De Leonites" chuckled inwardly at this aimless shaft, this "barking up the wrong tree," whilst the "direct reactionists" applauded gleefully. (Have they something in common? now I wonder?)

But how can I tell you what Owens said, seeing that he said nothing? The columns of The People are not a medium for purveying rubbish. Life is too short, and we have dire business to attend to, so I leave out his irrelevant mentioning of Roosevelt as "a calculator of forces," of Tolstoy, of Anarchists being the real danger to capitalism, of surplus value being rubbish. Owens gave out pap—he is a pap man and is sentimentally wobbly. He is "freaky freakorum." (Translate it, Mr. Editor.)

Is there a moral? Yes, I believe there is. It is: waste no more precious time indulging the Anarchist. Let us eschew entertaining them. Too great a task to try to educate him in such a way. To the social nursery with the mental infants. The Anarchist "don't know where he are," as the song says. He's an infant unable to grasp the Socialist philosophy.

Turn to the shops, remember the shops S. L. P. men! There is the field, marshal there your forces, your recruits, for the oncoming Revolution!

And now, speaking for myself let me say: "Farewell, friend Anarchist, and may we meet again in yonder better world, but not before!"

H. S. Carroll.
Los Angeles, Cal., January 30.

CHASING WILL-O'-THE-WISPS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Rumor has it that the members of one of the unions of lithographic workers has contracted the high tariff fever, and intends sending a representative to Washington to beg for a higher duty upon lithographic work. How often have these same workers been led to believe that the panacea for their condition had been discovered? Each time it proved to be a Dead Sea apple. First it was the Labor Day parade; next, the Carnegie peace festival; after this another Labor Day parade; then a ladies' auxiliary; and now the Democrats, Independence Leaguers and Republicans who frown upon politics in the union are almost shouting themselves hoarse in favor of a higher duty. Should a tariff be passed and the lithographic workers across the pond pack their "duds," and hie to this country, what then? Why, another visit to the Capitol and a "brilliant" oration in favor of anti-immigration.

After this they may realize that they have been wasting time and money, chasing will-o'-the-wisps, and that the only remedy for themselves and all other workers is to organize correctly, politically and economically, in order to put an end to the present economic system, the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities by which labor is robbed of the wealth it alone produces, denied the right of self employment, and forced into idleness, poverty, crime and prostitution. They must see that it is necessary to institute the Co-operative Commonwealth, in which the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution will be the collective property of the people, and every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

Spearhead.
College Point, L. I., February 4.

PRESENTS FROM THE WEST FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—From the far West comes a cheerful note of support to the Daily People Bazaar. One of our women comrades out in Colorado's heights has worked and produced a beautiful present for our affair. Below is her reminder that the gift is on its way.

L. Abelson.
New York, February 3.

(Enclosure.)
Colorado Springs.
January 30, 1909.

Mr. L. Abelson.
Dear Comrade:—I am sending you a sofa pillow for the bazaar and fair. I wish you success for the Daily and Weekly People.

Fraternally yours,
Mrs. Mary E. Ginther.

PUTTING THE "CALL" EDITOR ARIGHT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the New York "Evening Call," S. P. of January 13, the editor, under the caption, "Don't Worry About Funds," offers some remarkable advice.

The editor says Mr. Gompers' "sees

but two courses open to the Federation in this emergency and asks the Executive Council to decide which shall be followed—to appeal," etc., "or drop the appeal" and let the perversion of law take its course."

Because Mr. Gompers sees but two courses to pursue it does not follow there is no other.

"To let the decision stand unchallenged in the courts, to fall short of using every means within the law to get it authoritatively and clearly reversed, would not only be to sacrifice the three individuals directly concerned but it would be to abandon to the vengeance of the organized capitalists all other men and women in the labor movement."

Now, this is very thoughtful on the part of the editor of "The Call," as if the aforesaid men and women were not already suffering from the vengeance of organized capitalists.

The editor says further on: "We do not want to see Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison go to jail, nor we suppose, does Mr. Hunter want just that, though he uses the phrase in his article on this page to-day."

Now I have read the article referred to and want to say the editor has no right to suppose anything as to the sentiments of Mr. Hunter on the subject. His ideas are as clear as the English language can express them: the lack of ability to express himself clearly is not a weakness of Robert Hunter.

The first two paragraphs of Mr. Hunter's letter are as follows: "I hope Gompers and his associates will go to jail."

"This is exactly what is needed now to bring the boycott and the injunction properly before the public."

The sins of Gompers against the working class are many and grievous, but I would not like to see him go to prison. I would rather forgive him his faults. What I would like to see is that he and his associates fall in line with the working class. Why appeal from one capitalist court to another to be thrown down with a more resounding thud every time? How idle to talk of exhausting every means within the law when it is capitalist-made law, and if there is any deficiency in the law the capitalist court fills the deficiency in the interest of the capitalist class.

Appeal? Yes! But to the court of last resort, the people.

As to the offense charged, contempt of court, who of the working class is not guilty? There are not prisons enough in America to hold them all. I am disgusted with labor organizations passing resolutions asking leniency from the chief executive in this case.

H. H. Lane.
New Haven, Conn., January 19.

PICKED UP ALONG THE ROAD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I received a subscription from an S. P. man yesterday. This man has been a member of the S. P. for eight years but did not know that the party at its last convention took a hostile attitude on the question of immigration of workingmen, and that at Stuttgart their delegates presented an anti-immigration resolution which was overwhelmingly defeated. He was also unaware of the fact that leading lights in the S. P. spoke of the workingmen of Europe as "the hordes of Europe."

Industrial conditions throughout the country are far worse than they were before the beginning of the year, in spite of the "encouraging" reports that the capitalist papers are publishing daily.

All I hear is that there is no prospect of better times for another four to six months, and it is doubtful if times will be any better for the balance of the year.

I overheard a conversation of a mining boss to the effect that his company is installing mining machinery and if it works satisfactorily a number of men will be laid off. Thus what might be a blessing to the human race is turned into a curse.

D. Rudnick.
Peoria, Ill., January 31.

AS TO THE TYPOGRAPHICAL LABEL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On my journey yesterday afternoon looking for renewals to the Weekly People, I met the boss printer of a good-sized Typographical Union shop.

He told me about the hard proposition he was up against on eight hours and the schedule wage. He also said that since the strike over a hundred one-man shops are open, doing job work and other printing at greatly reduced prices, making it a hard matter for a union shop to get along, as these one-man shops work all manner of hours and still have the union label. He told of two printers who, since the strike, could not land a job, so they went to work with a fire extinguisher company, and work nights on printing jobs.

These men also have the use of the label. Most of these places buy a

second-hand outfit and pay \$10 on it. So this "union label" seems to be given out to any old thing.

Press Committee.
Providence, R. I., January 23.

PROSPERITY AND THE RAILROADS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In my correspondence a week ago, I reported in regard to a first-class freight run being put on longer hours. Now that has been changed again, owing to loss of freight to transport and the expense attached to exploiting the train crew. This freight therefore returns to its old mileage.

It is said the company kicked on the overtime put in by the engineer, two days in one, making it about \$9 for sixteen hours.

The other part of the crew have received their overtime, but the engineer has not. He has got a "case" on the railroad, "a good one," the conductor calls it. It seems this is a case of possession being nine points of the law. The capitalist railroad holds the money and the tool; all Mr. Engineer has is a "case."

Freight business has fallen off on this particular branch a great deal. This is the main reason why the railroad company is not exploiting the train crew extra time. A brand new general yard master has been brought on from the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to take the place of the last one, he being put back on a tramp switcher. Now the brand new one will try to make a record and save for railroad plutocracy a dollar here and there.

On going to a meeting at S. L. P. headquarters I met a railroad brakeman, and I urged him very strongly to come with me to our meeting. "Oh, no, I can't; I must meet a fellow about a boat; the workingman is down now and it is his own fault," he lamented. I pointed to the B. R. T. button on his hat. "What about that?" I asked; "Doing anything?" "No, you can't expect anything to be done when business is poor." "Sure," I said, "just the time to get busy. Come to our meeting and we will show you how."

But, no, he left me with a worried look. This is one I can't get to read.

Railroader.
Providence, R. I., January 21.

PROSPERITY MISSING IN WINONA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I hereby send you a statement comparing the number of men employed in 1907 and 1908 in the industry in which I am employed. The industry may be divided thus: planing mill, in 1907, 15 men were employed; in 1908, 9 men; sash shop, in 1907, 30 men were employed, in 1908, 23 men; lumber yard, in 1907, 42 men were employed, in 1908, 29 men; total of men employed in 1907, 53; 1908, 61.

That is not all; those men who did work, did not work as many full days and the days were composed of shorter hours.

Christ Petersen.
Winona, Minn., January 15.

We have just received another edition of three of the leading books on Scientific Socialism.

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific

By Engels.

Paris Commune

By Marx.

Wage, Labor and Capital—

Free Trade

By Marx.

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Monte.

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Marx.

Collectivism and Industrial Evalu-

ation, Vandervelde.

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LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

O. H., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—You might as well join the Salvation Army as join the so-called Socialist party.

Press Committee.

Providence, R. I., January 23.

PROSPERITY AND THE RAILROADS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

In my correspondence a week ago, I reported in regard to a first-class

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Now that has been changed again,

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary.

28 City Hall Place.

CANADIAN S. L. P.

National Secretary, Philip Courtney.

144 Dufferin Ave., London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

(The Party's literary agency.)

28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

NOTICE TO SECTIONS.

In accord with the action of the membership in passing the following resolution: "To introduce in the Party a system of uniform book-keeping," this office has prepared a system of book-keeping composed of Section Ledger and Cash Book, which is now on the press. The set may be purchased at sixty cents, postage paid. The amended Constitution is also on the press. Advance orders are now requested for the above-mentioned supplies, and cash must accompany all orders.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary.

February 5, 1909.

NEW YORK S. E. C.

Regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee, S. L. P., was held Friday, February 5th, 7.30 p.m., with Henry Kuhn in the chair, besides whom there were present Scheuer, Walters and Moonella. Present: Moskowitz, Donohue and Lynch. Minutes of the previous meeting adopted as read. Secretary reported he had notified all members to be present; had written to Party papers in all languages for list of readers in the State and had already received name from "Nepakarat," Hungarian paper; received through National Secretary letter from Lendke, Rochester, in regard to local organization matters; to be attended to by Secretary; sent the Sections circular letter showing tabulated vote of the S. L. P. in all counties of the State, with comments thereon; in regard to procuring certain Party member to make trip through State, this comrade stated it was impossible for him to undertake trip; secured enough acceptances, 22 members, as candidates for members of State Executive Committee and sent out vote thereto to Sections in Greater New York, eliminating Westchester County, as same was not now organized; wrote Sweeney of Yonkers regarding local conditions in Westchester County.

Secretary of Correspondence Bureau reported letter from Guam at New Haven regarding Notaryship at Schenectady; replied to by Secretary; notified Sections in Greater New York regarding the matter of keeping Daily People on newsstands; postage bill of Correspondence Bureau \$1.12 for month of January ordered paid.

Financial report for January: Income, \$38.85; Mileage, \$8.90; Expenses, \$28.34.

Secretary was authorized to make short trip through the State and make dates accordingly; in same connection was instructed to collect en route monies for the Operating Fund of the Daily People, and to organize the forces in the several Sections for systematic and regular collection of this fund in the future.

Adjourned.

Edmund Moonella, Secretary.

NEW YORK S. E. C. S. L. P.

Sections in New York State will please take notice that the undersigned, Secretary of the State Executive Committee, will make a short trip through the State for the purpose of visiting Sections and establishing connections for the S. L. P. and Sections and readers of The People in the places noted below will please make arrangements accordingly. The stops and dates will be—

Albany, Saturday, February 13th.

Schenectady, Sunday, Feb. 14, 2 p.m.

Troy, Sunday, February 14th, 8 p.m.

Glens Falls, Monday, February 15th.

Gloversville, Tuesday, February 16th.

Utica, Wednesday, February 17th.

Syracuse, Thursday, February 18th.

Rochester, Friday, February 19th.

Buffalo, Saturday, February 20th.

Jamestown, Sunday, February 21st.

These meetings will be for Section members only, and not for propaganda purposes.

Edmund Moonella, Secretary.

MINNESOTA S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of the Minnesota S. L. P. met in regular session January 16, at 225 Edmund street, St. Paul, Minn., with Samuel Johnson in the chair. Absent, N. J. Peterson, C. J. Smith, N. J. Cikanek. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications received: Three from members Section St. Paul, regarding party affairs. From H. W. Roskold, Sturgeon Lake, Minn., and remittance of six months' dues. From Section Winona, remitting payment for fifteen dues stamps. From N. J.

Cikanek, organizer Section St. Paul, announcing that Herbert Johnson had received fourteen votes for office of State Secretary. From Paul Augustine, National Secretary, S. L. P., regarding Party press affairs.

Motion to order 100 copies of Weekly People per week for five weeks for free distribution. Carried.

Motion that the S. E. C. buy 100 due stamps. Carried.

Motion to pay Secretary of S. E. C. seven cents for postal expense. Carried. Motion to notify Sections Duluth and Winona and members-at-large to send their votes for candidates for office of State Secretary, to the State Secretary before February 12, 1909.

Financial report: Balance on hand at close of previous meeting, \$32.88; income, \$1.52; expenses, \$12.47; balance in treasury, \$21.12.

Motion to adjourn. Carried.

S. E. C. to meet again February 12, 1909.

W. E. McCue, Recording Secretary.

SECTION ELIZABETH.

Section Elizabeth, S. L. P., N. J., will hold its regular business meeting on MONDAY, February 15, 8 p.m., at Mai's Hall, 445 Elizabeth street, Elizabeth, N. J. All members should attend; important business.

Secretary.

NEW HAVEN LECTURE.

"The Corrupt Practices in Law. How It Affects Workingmen" is the subject of a lecture to be given by George L. Fox on SUNDAY, February 14, 8 p.m., at Union Hall, Orange street, New Haven, Conn.

The workingmen of New Haven are invited to be present. Discussion will follow lecture. Admission free.

BUFFALO LABOR LYCEUM LECTURES.

The following public lectures by Socialists and non-Socialists will be held under the auspices of the Labor Lyceum of Section Erie County, S. L. P., every Sunday afternoon, 8 o'clock, at Florence Parlor, 527 Main street. An instructive general discussion follows each lecture. All readers of this paper are invited to attend and bring friends. Admission is free.

Schedule:

February 14—Leander A. Armstrong, on "Closed Shop or Open Shop—Which?"

February 21—Dr. Thomas H. McKeon on "Relation of Workingmen to the Social Evil."

February 28—Boris Reinstein on "Slum Elements and Slum Tactics in a Revolutionary Movement."

March 7—John Shillady on "Postal Censorship of the Press and Mail."

March 14—Attorney Arthur W. Hickman on "Government."

March 21—Boris Reinstein on "Paris Commune and the Lessons It Teaches."

DETROIT LECTURES.

The Socialist Labor Party of Detroit holds free lectures Sunday afternoons, 2:30 o'clock, at 73 Gratiot avenue. Instructive and important subjects are discussed. Workingmen should attend.

SUNDAY, February 14. Speaker, J. Murray. Subject: "Industrial Evolution."

SUNDAY, February 21. Speaker, J. Kortan. Subject: "The Class Struggle."

LECTURES IN ST. LOUIS.

The Socialist Labor Party will give a series of lectures this winter at their headquarters, 1717 South Broadway, second floor, St. Louis. Lectures begin at 8:30 p.m.

February 21—Reform or Revolution?

March 7—The Difference between the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor Party.

March 21—Does the Socialist party Represent the Interests of the Working Class?

Discussions after each lecture. Admission free.

GILLHAUS TOUR WESTWARD.

Sections of the Socialist Labor Party will be visited by Gillhaus personally in advance of his arrival.

St. Charles, Mo.

Jacksonville, Ill.

Quincy, Ill.

Peoria, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.

Milwaukee, Wis.

St. Paul, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Duluth, Minn.

Spokane, Wash.

Seattle, Wash.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

OPERATING FUND.

We often feel disappointed at the results obtained from our appeals, due to the fact that necessity compels us to circumlocute our wording. It is not always tactful to say that a spade is a spade, even though mighty issues are at stake. We take it that our friends and comrades realize that our appeals for funds are not the result of fancy or whims on our part, but the result of serious forethought; even though at times couched in a round-about way.

Here's one of our comrades who grasps the situation:

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1909.

Daily People:—Find enclosed \$1 for the Operating Fund in answer to a call to action in to-day paper. M. C.

E. S. Newport News, Va.

Proceeds of package party, Section Philadelphia, Pa.

Axel Gerdin, Detroit, Mich.

A. Pielicer, Cristobal, Panama

"Come Again," Cristobal, Panama

"Pat" Graf, Cristobal, Panama

Joe. Wiser, Cristobal, Panama

Wm. Atkinson, Cristobal, Panama

J. Hassett, Cristobal, Panama

L. D. Bechtel, Los Angeles, Cal.

Wm. D. McFarlane, Los Angeles, Cal.

A. Levine, New York

Geo. Wilrich, Denver, Colo.

H. Hoff, Chicago, Ill.

H. J. A., New York

M. C. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Total

Previously acknowledged

Grand total

40.00

3,509.52

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

See if You Can Answer It to Your Own Satisfaction.

UNEMPLOYMENT A DISEASE.

Has Now Attained Magnitude of a World Scourge—Calls for Action.

There is no doubt that to-day the opinions of men are formed by what they read. The ruling class recognize this fact, and everywhere we find papers, magazines, and books that are designed to mould opinion favorably to them, put out at low cost. To-day there is no medium for the extension of knowledge and information good, bad and indifferent, equal to the printing press, seconded as it is by the steam engine, which permits of widespread diffusion of what the press puts out.

It is not only the ruling class that recognize these facts: the Socialists realize them just as well, and they, too, have their press. There is a vast difference, though, between the purposes of the capitalist press, and the Socialist Labor Party press: The capitalist press is designed to spread error, and hold the people in mental and physical slavery to the ruling class; the Socialist Labor Party press is dedicated to knowledge, and to freeing the workers from mental and physical slavery to the capitalist class.

The capitalist press caters to ignorance and passion; it strives to keep the people from thinking; it feeds the mind on wind, chaff, and prejudice. The Socialist Labor Party press gives the workers exact knowledge on things they should know. Its work is performed with integrity. The clamor of the demagogue, and the schemes of the cunning have no place in its pages. It has but one cause to serve: the cause of the proletariat, and that cause alone.

The Socialist Labor Party press, hampered though it be by lack of means, does its work well. It is a credit to the organization which stands sponsor for it. Are we all doing our duty by the Party's press as well as the Party's press is doing its duty to the Movement? That is a question for each to ask of himself, and to answer to his own satisfaction, and with regard to his responsibility to the Movement.

Consider this question: amplify it in this way, and then put it to yourself: Have I made the most of every opportunity to spread the Party press? Have I sought opportunity to extend its influence? Have I helped financially to safeguard its interests? If you can answer in the affirmative then this does not apply to you. To you we extend Socialist greeting and say continue in the good work.

But should you not be able to answer the question satisfactorily to yourself, we would ask "What are you going to do about it?" As a Socialist you surely recognize your obligation to the cause. Why not perform your duty? If not now, when will there be a better time for you to begin? Now is the accepted time. The Movement calls for the full performance of duty TO-DAY. Join the Propaganda Brigade and push the Party press.

Readers of The People are invited. Literature agent will be present.

RELIANCE DRUG CO.

899 McALLISTER St.,

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